

THOTH

The Avebury Earth

The full moon rose sedately into the night sky, it bathed the Avebury henge in a pale luminous glow and the great monolithic stones threw translucent shadows out across the grass. The crisp night air was wet with dew and mist, the atmosphere was tense with expectation. Suddenly a figure jumped out from behind one of the massive stones in the central ring, his head betraying the frightening outline of a wolf. The assembled masses on the great banks of the henge gave a collective intake of breath.

A drum began a rhythmic beat and the Shaman stepped softly from stone to stone in a circular dance, his feet stirring the few wisps of mist that clung to the long grass. The crowd too joined the chant, Bahl, Bahl, Bahl... The chant grew in confidence and pace, faster and faster and then, quite abruptly - it stopped. An eerie silence descended on the land once more, not a breath of wind stirred the night air. The Shaman gave out a long and mournful cry to the heavens - aaaaaarrrroowwwwww!

Fantasy?

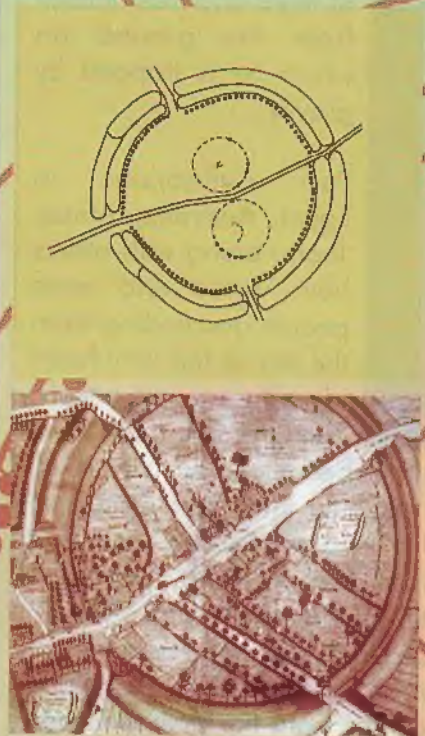
The type of portrayal above may be quite familiar, but it has been reproduced to illustrate a point. Why are we so comfortable with these images of Avebury and Neolithic life in Britain in general? Is it because these images are so alien to our modern culture that we can partition this era off, consign it to a barbarous past that has nothing to do with our modern lives? I suspect that this is part of the attraction. I would even go further and say that there are organizations in this world that would like to keep this idea going indefinitely, to keep us misinformed of our past. This may sound an odd

thing to say, but come back to this section after reading the whole of this chapter, then read again the classical ideas on the rituals of the Avebury ring and see how primitive they really are.

So if the established concepts of Neolithic life are wrong, what are we to replace them with? How much did ancient man know of our world, how thorough was his educational system? These are the questions that we shall try to answer in the space of a few short pages and the answers that will emerge from this process will be quite astounding, yet quite difficult to dismiss. The starting point in this process was the great henges themselves. Like the great pyramids of Egypt, there have been many and varied ideas proposed as to the function of these amazing structures. Why did ancient man devote so much time and energy in producing such structures, what was their true function? Just to brush off these questions with statements alluding to a 'religious and ritualistic function' is not an answer, it is a statement of ignorance. Ancient man knew why these monuments were built, so why do we not?

The answer to this is that perhaps we were not looking or understanding. We are trying to interpret these structures in our terms, to resolve their function within our established framework of history, religion and our position as masters of all knowledge. But perhaps we are wrong. Perhaps our concepts of established history are based on phantom foundations, perhaps the idea of our chronological superiority in this world is upside-down. What if there was, long ago, a technically literate civilization, one who designed and organised the construction of these magnificent monuments in both Wessex and Egypt. This may be a heretical proposal, but one worth exploring to see what it will lead us

to. What would a technical civilization want to design into a megalithic monument?



In the top right hand corner of Avebury there is a small circle, in its center there is a group of three large standing stones and, except for the Obelisk in the southern circle, these were the biggest stones on the Avebury site. These three stones were also unlike any others on the site: they were flat, rectangular and placed in the round as a rectangle, rather than as a diamond. They were placed in a formation resembling the walls of an enclosure, accordingly they became known as the Cove.

Does this not sound a little like the central formation on the Stonehenge site? At Stonehenge we have the Trilithons, the pairs of standing stones that form a horseshoe shape in the center of the Sarsen circle, the pairs of standing stones that were the largest on the site, the horseshoe arrangement that points out towards

how can we be so certain that this little ') ' shape does refer to these remote southern islands? The answer is that the designer told us, in his usual fashion:

a. The small representation of Stonehenge at Avebury lies in the upper half of the Avebury ring; this indicated that Stonehenge should lie in the northern hemisphere on the real Earth, which it does.

b. In a similar fashion, the ') ' shape lies in the southern half of the large Avebury ring, and so in turn the ') ' shape should also reside in the southern hemisphere on the real Earth. Accordingly, the South Sandwich Islands do reside in the southern hemisphere, and they reside almost exactly below the position of Stonehenge on an atlas. Thus the real layout of the islands is exactly the same as we see at Avebury. The ') ' shape is in just the right position in relation to the small picture of Stonehenge at Avebury.

c. The ') ' shape at Avebury is normally pictured as comprising seven stones, the ') ' shaped Sandwich Islands comprise seven islands. As I indicated earlier, the physical shape of the island chain is exactly the same as the ') ' shaped stones at Avebury; in this case the representation at Avebury is getting dangerously close to the real thing.

So the layout of the Sandwich Islands is very close to what we see at



The Sandwich Islands

Avebury and, in turn, the Avebury Earth is very, very close to what we see in reality. While this is interesting, it could still be considered to be coincidence, especially in an educational climate that deems such things impossible. What we really need is something tangible, and mathematical, that we can really hang this theory on, such as a latitude or longitude. We are not to be disappointed; the designer is running exactly according to plan.


Later in the book "Thoth, Architect of the Universe", this argument is taken much further and the design of Avebury begins to yield the precise latitudes of significant features on the Earth's surface, this is indeed a true representation of our world. It is a map indelibly inscribed in megalithic architecture - even the site of the mythical 'Hall of Records' can be located on this map of the Earth and it is not located in Egypt. The plot keeps getting more fascinating by the minute. How should we suppose that all this was achieved? Who was this incredible designer?

There are deep mysteries designed into the world's megalithic architecture and the later chapters of the book explore the design of Stonehenge, Uffington and the great pyramids of Giza and Dahshur. Here too, the designer of these monuments has encoded technical details. For instance the perimeter length of the Great Pyramid is 1760 cubits, while the Imperial mile is 1760 yards in length - coincidence? Many readers will have also seen articles from "Thoth, Architect of the Universe" that describe the Trilithon stones at Stonehenge forming the shape of the mathematical constant Pi, both physically and numerically - is this yet another coincidence?

The ancient monuments of the past are infused with deep, but eventually solvable mysteries. "Thoth, Architect of the Universe" continues in it

dramatic fashion, explaining monument after monument as being technical drawings designed in megalithic architecture. It can be shown that all of these great structures are simply maps, allusions to the form of our Earth, maps upon which specific island locations can be marked - is this really the source of the 'Hall of Records' myth? The detail that is provided in these diagrams is truly stunning, the Stonehenge 'map' comes complete with a precise indication of the motion of the Earth's orbit, the Great Pyramid map comes complete with the outline of the Earth's continents and their latitudes. the designer is providing confirmation after confirmation that these explanations for these neolithic monuments are the correct ones.

Postscript

Lastly there is the tricky problem of the origins of this ancient technical knowledge. The standard conundrums regarding the physical construction of these monuments is well known, but now there is a further layer to explain. If Neolithic man was really designing maps of the Earth circa 3,000 BC, how was this achieved? There is a logical, if radical, explanation; one that people either dream of, shun, or perhaps fear - intervention... 

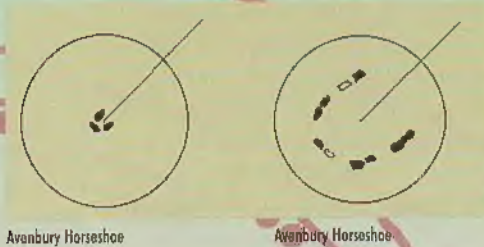
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the north-east. Is this not exactly what we see here in the northern circle at Avebury, a little map of Stonehenge?



This idea is rather presupposing that our designer was making design statements that were to be for future generations, rather than current usage. This is another radical and lateral concept that has to be borne in mind when deciphering the purpose of the Avebury site. So, to that end, it is at this point that we must try to purge our minds of any previous ideas we may have had about these sites, from whatever end of the spectrum they may come. Try to start with a blank sheet and work up from there. These ancient builders were men and women exactly like us. Their education may have been a little different, but for the educated elite it was probably no less demanding. Think of them as having the same ideas, and perhaps the same knowledge of the world, as ourselves. Many people at this point may disagree with such a notion, but that is the very reason why the Avebury henge has not been seen for what it is for so long.

It needs an open mind to see the real Avebury.

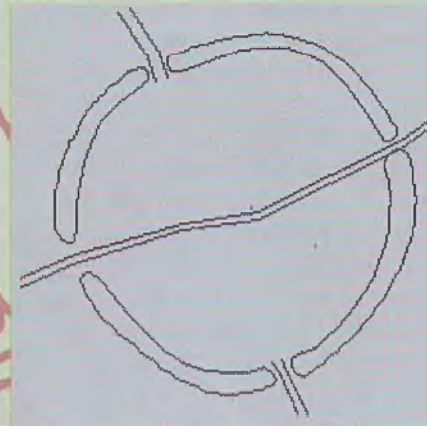
Heaven on Earth

The time has come for some more pertinent evidence, for now we come to the real reason and purpose for building the great henge of Avebury. The answer to one of the central enigmas of British history, is very simply that Avebury is a

representation of our planet Earth. And quite a good one at that!

Is such a suggestion as preposterous as it sounds? We are talking about Neolithic man here; how could Neolithic man know the form of our

Avebury was not designed to be circular: it is because the Earth itself is not circular. The Earth, as it spins, bulges out the equatorial latitudes and that is exactly what we find at Avebury: the east west dimension of the henge is greater than the north



The Avebury Earth

Earth? This is where established dogma clouds our judgment. We must keep the sheet of paper blank until we have something to put on it, otherwise this line of reasoning cannot be taken to its ultimate conclusion. Instead, let us take a look at the evidence in favour of this suggestion, for there is plenty there to be found:

- Notice how the east west road cuts across the Avebury ring, this can be considered to be the equator of the Avebury Earth.
- See how the circle of Avebury leans to the left a little, at an angle of about 23 degrees from true north. The angle at which the Earth 'leans', is some 23.4 degrees.
- Note that the henge circle is not quite circular. It has traditionally been assumed that this was because the ancients could not survey a circle properly, yet there are many examples of perfectly circular henges in Britain, including the Stonehenge site and the smaller circles at Avebury. Here is an entirely plausible reason for why



The real Earth

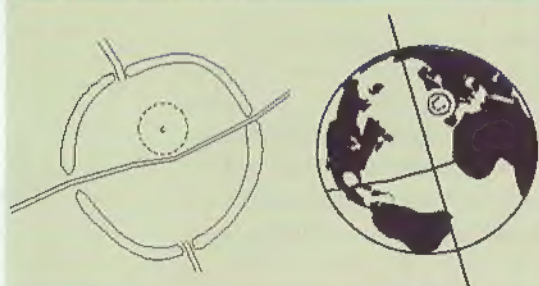
south dimension, just as it is on the real Earth.

d. The perimeter of the Avebury circle could be considered to be in a ratio the circumference of the Earth, much the same as we saw for the Khufu Pyramid.

This time, if we compare the two, we find that Avebury has very nearly a 36,600 :

1 ratio to the Earth, a ratio representing the number of days in a year. Not only is this a meaningful ratio, but there is clearly a picture of the Earth on the plains of Wiltshire.

e. The northern small circle at Avebury has already been identified as being a representation of the Stonehenge site, but why was it put there? The answer is now clear: it is because Stonehenge is in the northern hemisphere, both on the real Earth and on our Avebury Earth. What we have is a picture of our Earth, floating in space, a picture with Stonehenge clearly marked for all space travellers to see. Stonehenge is a marker.



Stonehenge at Avebury

The real Stonehenge

This is what might be called a real revolution, not only about Avebury, but also of the history of mankind. These are our familiar Stone Age hunter-gatherers, people who have only just come out of the woods to do a little farming and settle in primitive stick and mud huts. It was always difficult to imagine these primitive people having the technology and organization required to drag the massive Sarsen stones into these highly technical stone circles, like Stonehenge. Yet here we have them not only doing all this, but also drawing highly accurate pictures of our Earth as seen from space. Such revelations can be uncomfortable on the mind. If this is the case, just think for the moment that the architect had some assistance from the gods in making this design. For although this is a truly amazing hypothesis, it would remain just that, a hypothesis, if it were not for some nice little cross-checks that can verify this theory and set one thinking even more.

Continents

For now we must go back to the riddle of the 'D' shaped group of stones in the southern circle of Avebury. Before we can discover its true meaning, we have to be sure about what we actually see here, for the 'D' shape of standing stones is not a 'D' shape at all it is really a 'J' shape. The current 'D' shape came about because of a misunderstanding about the site during the early excavations in 1939. The

archaeologists seem to have presumed that any recumbent stones that they found had to be fallen standing stones, for that was all Neolithic man could do, stand stones upright.

This was despite the fact that the stones at the back of the 'D' shape displayed no signs of having ever been standing. Indeed, the photos of the excavations clearly show that the stones lay in shallow graves, and some had been rolled by the site vandals from these shallow graves into deeper burial pits. The original impression of the shallow graves is still quite clear on the photos and there is no sign there of any holes for standing stones. The truth of the matter is that the back of the 'D' was originally designed as a line of small, flat, partially buried stones, like a line of stepping stones. This was done for a reason, but one that will become apparent only later. The large standing stones in the southern circle, therefore, formed a 'J' shape, a shape whose function we have still not explained.

It was time to revise the data so far. The northern circle at Avebury had within it a set of three huge stones, that looked very similar to the group of Trilithon stones at the Stonehenge site. If the outer Avebury ring looked like a representation of the Earth, then these three stones of the Cove looked very much like a representation of the center of Stonehenge. We had a picture within a picture and, when looking at an atlas of the Earth, things started to fall into place very quickly. Avebury was a diagram of the Earth, and superimposed on that diagram in the northern hemisphere, was a picture of Stonehenge. Avebury was beginning to look very much like not only a representation of the Earth, but a map as well. But if Avebury was a map of the Earth, what did the 'J' formation of stones mean? It had to be a representation of another ancient monument!

All the large-scale maps

between Avebury and Carnac in France were poured over in minute detail, in the search for a Neolithic monument that had a crescent shape. It was a fruitless and frustrating search, for there was no such monument. It was one of those occasions when I had to relax and place everything on the floor, try let the mind wander and see what it comes up with; after a few minutes the penny dropped. If the diagram of Stonehenge was in the northern hemisphere of the Earth, and the northern half of Avebury, then the crescent shape of Avebury should lie in the southern hemisphere. I was looking in the wrong hemisphere. After I had scanned a large-scale map of the globe for possible ancient sites, disappointment soon set in. The southern continents on this side of the globe are not blessed with much in the way of famous ancient monuments. The task was looking impossible, but then my eyes were drawn off into the Atlantic on my world map by a curious set of Islands: the South Sandwich Islands.

The South Sandwich Islands are a group of forgotten islands in the far South Atlantic, which happen to have exactly the same shape as the 'J' shaped stones at Avebury. Avebury truly is a complete picture of the Earth. Just ponder for a minute the further ramifications of this bizarre state of affairs. If this theory is true, then Stone Age man, our familiar 'Stig of the Dump' hunter-gatherer from our school books, complete with fur-skin cape and wooden club, was not only aware of the form of the Earth all those thousands of years ago, but was also quite familiar with an obscure group of islands in the South Atlantic. Stone Age man knew of the South Sandwich Islands, long before any transatlantic trade was supposed to have started. Fascinating is it not?

Of course, there will always be one or two skeptics. One can hear them already, beating their fists with rage at this preposterous assumption, for